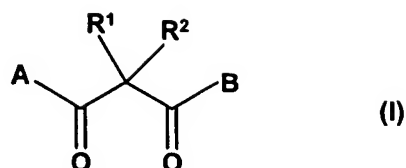


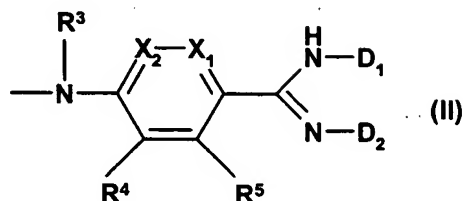
**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A compound of formula I,



wherein:

A is a derivative of formula II,



wherein:

$R^3$  is hydrogen, -OH, or  $-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;

$R^4$  and  $R^5$ , independently of one another, are

1. hydrogen;
2.  $-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;
3. -OH;
4.  $-O-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;
5. halogen;
6.  $-NH_2$ ; or
7.  $-NO_2$ ;

$X_1$  and  $X_2$ , independently of one another, are selected from a carbon substituted by  $R^4$ , wherein  $R^4$  is as defined above, and a nitrogen;

$D_1$  and  $D_2$ , independently of one another, are

1. hydrogen;
2.  $-C(O)-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;
3.  $-C(O)$ -aryl;
4.  $-C(O)-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl-aryl;

5. -C(O)-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl;

6. -C(O)-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl-aryl; or

7. -C(O)-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-aryl; or

D<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, when D<sub>2</sub> is

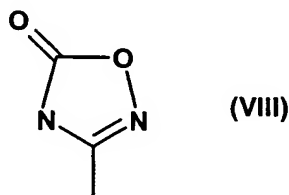
1. -OH;

2. -O-C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl;

3. -O-C(O)-aryl; or

4. -O-C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl-aryl; or

D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>2</sub>, together with the nitrogen to which they are attached, form a cycle of the formula VIII



- R<sup>1</sup> is
1. hydrogen;
  2. -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl;
  3. -OH;
  4. -O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl; or
  5. -N-(R<sup>6</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sup>6</sup> is, independently of one another, hydrogen, -C(O)-aryl, -C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl-aryl, -C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl, -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl, -C(O)-N(H)-aryl, -C(O)-N(H)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl-aryl, -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-N(H)-alkyl, -C(O)-O-aryl, -C(O)-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl-aryl, -C(O)-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl-, S(O<sub>2</sub>)-aryl, or -S(O<sub>2</sub>)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl;

- R<sup>2</sup> is
1. aryl, wherein aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by
    - 1.1 -CF<sub>3</sub>;
    - 1.2. halogen;
    - 1.3 -OH;
    - 1.4 -CN;

- 1.5 sulfo;
- 1.6 -NO<sub>2</sub>;
- 1.7 -NH<sub>2</sub>;
- 1.8 -O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl;
- 1.9 substituted amino;
- 1.10 -COOH;
- 1.11 -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl;
- 1.12 carbamyl;
- 1.13 carbonyl;
- 1.14 alkoxycarbonyl;
- 1.15 methylenedioxy;
- 1.16 aryloxy, wherein aryloxy is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.15;
- 1.17 -O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl-aryl, wherein aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.15;
- 1.18 Het-group, wherein Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.15; or
- 1.19 -(C<sub>0</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-aryl, wherein aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.15;
2. hydrogen;
3. Het-group, wherein the Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
4. -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y<sub>n</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-aryl, in which  
 m, n, and o are, independently of one another, 0, 1, or 2, provided that at least one of m, n, and o is not 0;

aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above; and Y is -O-, -S-, or -N(R<sup>6</sup>) wherein R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen or -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl, provided n is 1, or Y is -N(R<sup>6</sup>)-N(R<sup>6</sup>)- wherein R<sup>6</sup> is, independently of one another, hydrogen or -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl, or -N=N-, provided n is 2; or

5. -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y<sub>n</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-Het-group, in which  
m, n, and o are, independently of one another, 0, 1, or 2, provided that at least one of m, n, and o is not 0;  
Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above; and  
Y is as defined above; or

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, together with the carbon to which they are bonded, form

1. a -(C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, wherein cycloalkyl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
2. a -(C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, wherein cycloalkyl is unsubstituted or mono- to disubstituted, independently of one another, and fused to an aryl- or Het-group-ring, which itself is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
3. a Het-group, wherein the Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above; or
4. a keto-group, which may partially or totally exist in a hydrated state; provided that, when R<sup>1</sup> is as defined above under 3, 4, or 5, then R<sup>2</sup> is not directly bonded to formula I via a oxygen-, sulfur- or nitrogen-;

- B is 1.  $-N(R^7)-(CH-(R^8))_p$ -aryl, in which  
 aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;  
 p is 0, 1, or 2;  
 $R^7$  is 1.1 hydrogen;  
 1.2  $-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;  
 1.3  $-OH$ ; or  
 1.4  $-N-(R^6)_2$ , wherein  $R^6$  is, independently of one another, hydrogen or  $-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;  
 $R^8$  is 1.1 hydrogen;  
 1.2  $-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;  
 1.3  $-(C_2-C_7)$ -alkenyl;  
 1.4  $-(C_2-C_7)$ -alkynyl;  
 1.5  $-(C_0-C_3)$ -alkyl- $(C_3-C_7)$ -cycloalkyl;  
 1.6  $-CN$ ;  
 1.7 aryl, aryl is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;  
 1.8 a Het-group, wherein the Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- or di- substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;  
 1.9  $-(CH-(R^8))$ - forms a  $-(C_3-C_7)$ -cycloalkyl derivative; or  
 1.10  $-(C_0-C_4)$ -alkyl-O- $(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;  
 2.  $-O-(CH-(R^8))_p$ -aryl, wherein aryl,  $R^8$ , and p are as defined above;  
 3.  $-N(R^7)-(CH-(R^8))_p$ -Het-group, wherein the Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above, and  $R^7$ ,  $R^8$ , and p are as defined above;  
 4.  $-N(R^9)-N(R^9)-(CH-(R^8))_q$ -aryl, in which  
 aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;

q is 0, 1, or 2;

R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>9'</sup> are, independently of one another, hydrogen, -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl, or -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl-aryl; and

R<sup>8</sup> is as defined above;

5. -O-N(R<sup>9</sup>)-(CH-(R<sup>8</sup>))<sub>q</sub>-aryl, in which

aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;

q is 0, 1, or 2; and

R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> are as defined above;

6. -N(R<sup>9</sup>)-N(R<sup>9'</sup>)-(CH-(R<sup>8</sup>))<sub>q</sub>-Het-group, in which

Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;

q is 0, 1, or 2; and

R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup>, and R<sup>9'</sup> are as defined above; or

7. -O-N(R<sup>9</sup>)-(CH-(R<sup>8</sup>))<sub>q</sub>-Het-group, in which

Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;

q is 0, 1, or 2; and

R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> are as defined above;

in any stereoisomeric form or mixture thereof in any ratio, or a physiologically tolerable salt thereof.

2. A compound of claim 1, wherein

A is a derivative of formula II, wherein

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen;

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup>, independently of one another, are hydrogen or halogen; and

X<sub>1</sub> and X<sub>2</sub>, independently of one another, are carbon or nitrogen;

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen or -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, phenyl, or -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl-phenyl;

B is 1. -N(R<sup>7</sup>)-(CH-(R<sup>8</sup>))<sub>p</sub>-aryl, in which

aryl is indanyl, phenyl, tetralinyl, naphthalinyl, which are unsubstituted or mono- to di-substituted, independently of one another, by

- 1.1 Br, Cl, or F;
- 1.2 -CF<sub>3</sub>;
- 1.3 -NO<sub>2</sub>;
- 1.4 methylenedioxy;
- 1.5 -OH;
- 1.6 phenyl;
- 1.7 phenoxy;
- 1.8 benzyloxy;
- 1.9 -O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl-phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by
  - 1.9.1 Br, Cl, or F;
  - 1.9.2 -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl; or
  - 1.9.3 -NO<sub>2</sub>;
- 1.10 -C(O)-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;
- 1.11 -O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;
- 1.12 -SO<sub>2</sub>-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;
- 1.13 -COOH;
- 1.14 -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl; or
- 1.15 methoxyl;

p is 0, 1, or 2;

R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen;

- R<sup>8</sup> is
- 1.1 hydrogen;
  - 1.2 -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl;
  - 1.3 -CN;
  - 1.4 phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted, independently of one another, by methoxy or halogen;
  - 1.5 -(C<sub>0</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

- 1.6  $-(CH-(R^8))$ - forms a  $-(C_4-C_6)$ -cycloalkyl derivative;
- 1.7 cyclopropylmethyl; or
- 1.8 ethynyl;
2.  $-O-(CH-(R^8))_p$ -phenyl, wherein phenyl,  $R^8$ , and p are as defined above;
3.  $-N(R^9)-N(R^9)-(CH-(R^8))_q$ -Het-group, in which  
 Het-group is quinoxaline, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, thiazolyl, indazolyl, benzothiazolyl, indolyl, indolinyl, or pyridinyl, wherein Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to di-substituted, independently of one another, by
  - 1.1 Br, Cl, or F;
  - 1.2  $-CF_3$ ;
  - 1.3  $-NO_2$ ;
  - 1.4 methylenedioxy;
  - 1.5  $-OH$ ;
  - 1.6 phenyl;
  - 1.7 phenoxy;
  - 1.8 benzyloxy;
  - 1.9  $-O-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl-phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by
    - 1.9.1 Br, Cl, or F;
    - 1.9.2  $-(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl; or
    - 1.9.3  $-NO_2$ ;
  - 1.10  $-C(O)-O-(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl;
  - 1.11  $-O-(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl;
  - 1.12  $-SO_2-(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl;
  - 1.13  $-COOH$ ;
  - 1.14  $-(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl; or
  - 1.15 methoxyl;

$R^9$  and  $R^9$  are, independently of one another, hydrogen or  $-(C_1-C_2)$ -alkyl;  
 $R^8$  is 1.1 hydrogen;



1.2  $-(C_1-C_2)$ -alkyl;

1.3  $-CN$ ;

1.4 phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted, independently of one another, by methoxy or halogen;

1.5  $-(C_0-C_2)$ -alkyl-O- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl;

1.6  $-(CH-(R^8))$ - forms a  $-(C_4-C_6)$ -cycloalkyl derivative;

1.7 cyclopropylmethyl; or

1.8 ethynyl; and

q is 0, 1, or 2; or

4.  $-N(R^7)-(CH-(R^8))_p$ -Het-group<sup>2</sup>, wherein the Het-group<sup>2</sup> is imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, thiazolyl, benzothiazolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, indolyl, or pyridinyl, wherein Het-group<sup>2</sup> is unsubstituted or mono-substituted by Br, Cl, F,  $-CF_3$ ,  $-NO_2$ , phenyl, phenoxy, methyl, benzyloxy, or methoxy;

p is 0, 1, or 2;

$R^7$  is hydrogen;

$R^8$  is 1.1 hydrogen;

1.2  $-(C_1-C_2)$ -alkyl;

1.3  $-CN$ ;

1.4 phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted, independently of one another, by methoxy or halogen;

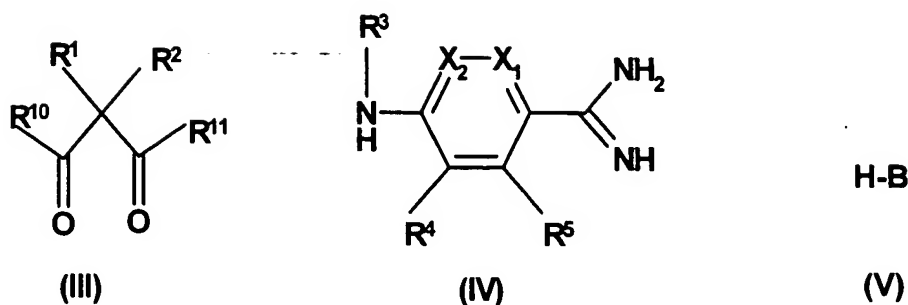
1.5  $-(C_0-C_2)$ -alkyl-O- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl;

1.6  $-(CH-(R^8))$ - forms a  $-(C_4-C_6)$ -cycloalkyl derivative;

1.7 cyclopropylmethyl; or

1.8 ethynyl.

3. A process for the preparation of a compound of claim 1, comprising linking the building blocks of formulae III, IV, and V



wherein R<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> are, independently of one another, a -OH group, an acid chloride, an ester or an activated ester, or a mixed anhydride, or any other activated species resulting from the reaction of the carboxylic acid with coupling reagents, and R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, B, p, and aryl are as defined for formula I, by means of forming in a manner known per se an amide bond between the carboxylic acid derivative depicted in formula III and the -NHR<sup>3</sup> group depicted in formula IV and an amide bond or ester bond between the carboxylic acid derivative depicted in formula III and the -OH- or -NH- group depicted in formula V.

4. A pharmaceutical preparation, comprising at least one compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
5. A method for inhibiting factor VIIa, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.
6. A method for inhibiting or reducing blood clotting or inflammatory response, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.
7. A method for treating cardiovascular disorders, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.

8. A method for treating thromboembolic diseases, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.
9. A method for treating restenoses, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.